

The following may startle you, but it is true, nevertheless: The worst enemies of Temperance are the Temperance Cranks.

It is a law of human nature that a man craves that which is denied him. Where does the army of heavy drinkers come from? Why, from the homes in which Beer is never allowed. Denied it at home, a young man seeks it elsewhere—and he does not stop at Beer. If he did, there would be no harm done, for Beer is not an intoxicant, in any true sense of the word.

In Germany, where Beer is a family beverage, over-indulgence is almost unknown. They use a very mild Beer, with almost identically the same percentage of alcohol in it as is in our Primo Beer; and the German people are one of the sturdiest nations today.

Primo Beer, A Temperance Drink

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND THE LIQUOR INTERESTS ARE LOCKED IN DEATH STRUGGLE

With a war of extermination waging between the Anti-Saloon league and the allied interests of the country, a condition of things is presented to the public today such as has never before been witnessed in the world of industry. That it is, in fact, a war of extermination there can be no denying. The Anti-Saloon league was organized for the avowed purpose of wiping out the saloon to the last atom, which means, of course, the obliteration of the source of its supply—the breweries and distilleries of the country.

Conversely, the liquor interests are allied in organizations which have but one object—the ultimate destruction of the Anti-Saloon league and every kindred organization. Every day sees their lines of battle against the common foe drawn more compactly. With them it is a defensive warfare, while with the foe it is one of aggression and ultimate confiscation. Those at the head of the prohibition wave will not be content with the regulation of the traffic. Obliterate it is their only slogan. The allied liquor interests are making their fight for traffic regulation. They are reaching out for the middle ground.

That the reading public may have a fair comprehension of the vastness of this industrial warfare and the extent of its ramifications, it may be well at the outset to set down here some concrete facts and comparative figures relative to the production of and traffic in liquors.

A Bitter Fight. The United States stands second in the list today as a producer and consumer of malt liquors. It is at present the only country in the civilized world where a really serious conflict is waging between the liquor producers and the foe.

Long conflicts between these opposing elements have taken place from time to time in other countries, but never with the bitterness that characterizes the struggle of the present day in the United States. In other countries the conflict has generally terminated in the discovery of a ground whereon the traffic may be carried on with a maximum of national good and a minimum of harm. And that ground is exactly what the liquor interests of this country vow they are searching for today.

According to accepted authorities, the United States produced in the year 1907 60,111,000 barrels of malt liquors. Germany was the only other country that surpassed these figures, her total product for the year being 62,922,000. Next after the United States comes Great Britain and Ireland, with a total of 48,000,000 barrels. The grand total of production for the world in the year 1907 was 232,984,000 barrels. These figures were compiled by agents of the various governments, and may be accepted as accurate.

That the prohibition wave in this country has made a profound impression on the liquor trade no one will venture to gainsay. Even the producers, so secretive as they generally are as to the extent and nature of their trade, do not pretend to deny that the prohibition war has made inroads on their business. But this, they contend, has been more or less sporadic. In support of this assertion they point to the fact that instead of a curtailment of production there has been a steady increase in the volume, speaking generally.

The leaders of the prohibition army proclaim that in view of their achievements so far, they are inspired with the hope that the day is not so remote when the liquor industry will have been wiped off the map of the United States and a new era of moral standard established.

Expect to Wipe Liquor Out. The liquor interests, on the other hand say they are sanguine in the conviction that the most their foes can accomplish is a reasonable regulation of the traffic, and this, they proclaim as one man, is exactly the end for which they are groping. They contend that this reasonable regulation is quite as much to their interests as it can be to the public.

Leaders of the prohibition wave announce boldly that they are gradually breaking down the strongholds of the enemy, and that ultimately every wall protecting the liquor traffic will be reduced by the shot and shell from the heavy guns of moral logic. The producers reply that the tide of battle will turn their way the moment the popular mind discovers what a vast pecuniary loss must inevitably follow the destruction of the trade. They admit that to a small degree the war has arrested the normal increase in the volume of production—nothing more.

The Anti-Saloon league which is at the bottom of the whole prohibition movement, maintains an organization, the scope of which is far beyond the ken of the public generally. It has a great army corps for a fighting force. As for the sinews of war, it is quite as well fortified as the enemy, the liquor interests. The generals have at their command more than \$500,000 a year and with this fund they are able to purchase unlimited munitions of warfare.

Employ a Thousand Speakers. The league is credited with having fully a thousand paid speakers, agitators, and propagandists, who devote all their time to the work at hand. It has, besides, no less than 35 publications, with an aggregate circulation of more than a quarter of a million, from which it enjoys an annual income of \$400,000. In addition to these forces, it has a powerful ally in the church, which is not only the chief contributor to the war chest, but does a vast amount of work in the league's behalf voluntarily.

Just as labor found it necessary to organize for defensive purposes, in response to the cooperation of capital,

so the liquor interests were driven into alliances the object of which was to resist the encroachments of a common enemy. The United States Brewers' association is, in fact, an alliance of interests which aims to present an impregnable front to the army of prohibition. Today it is deep in a campaign of education that covers every state in the Union. This work was inspired by the inroads that have been made in the last few years by the prohibition movement.

To show what progress has been made toward the prohibition regulation of the liquor traffic, it may be well here to give some of the state statistics:

Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1846, repealed the law in 1856, and reenacted it in 1858.

New Hampshire—Adopted prohibition in 1855; repealed the law in 1903.

Massachusetts—Adopted prohibition law in 1852, repealed it in 1868, and reenacted it in 1869. This measure was repealed in 1875.

Rhode Island—Adopted prohibition in 1852, repealed the law in 1863, reenacted it in 1886. Three years later this law was repealed.

Connecticut—Adopted prohibition law in 1854 and repealed it in 1872.

New York—Adopted prohibition law in 1855, but the measure was declared to be unconstitutional by the courts.

Ohio—Adopted prohibition law in 1851, which was annulled by a license tax law a few years later.

Indiana—Prohibition adopted in 1857, declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Michigan—Prohibition law enacted in 1855, repealed in 1875.

Illinois—Prohibition law enacted in 1851, repealed two years later.

Wisconsin—Prohibition law enacted in 1855, but the measure was vetoed by the governor.

Iowa—Partial prohibition adopted in 1855, full prohibition in 1884. This was followed by the malt law in 1893.

Nebraska—Prohibition measure adopted in 1855, repealed in 1858.

Kansas—Prohibition amendment adopted in 1880.

North Dakota—Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1890, repealed in 1896.

South Dakota—Constitutional provision for prohibition adopted in 1890.

Georgia—Prohibition amendment adopted in 1907.

Oklahoma—Prohibition amendment adopted in 1907.

Alabama—Prohibition measure adopted in the present year, but in point of fact only serves to foster an illicit trade in stimulants more destructive to public morals than the legalized traffic.

The State of Maine has long been a fruitful source of anti-prohibition argument. It has come to be looked upon in the light of a prohibition scapegoat. Leaders of the producers' educational army point to the statistics of the State to prove that the prohibitory law has not only lowered the tone of public morals, but has, in fact, been the means of creating a vast illicit traffic in liquors that cannot fail to impair popular respect for other laws of the State. They contend that there is vastly more drunkenness today in Maine than there was before the adoption of prohibition, and that there has been a corresponding increase in murder and all the lesser crimes in the calendar.

Bangor An Example. Only recently a trade journal published in the interests of the liquor industry gave out figures in proof of the producers' assertion that prohibition, far from improving the moral tone of Maine, has brought it to a low ebb. The city of Bangor was selected as typical of other places in the State, and the following record of arrests for intoxication over a period of five years was given:

1903-4 1235
1904-5 1324
1905-6 1827
1906-7 2385
1907-8 2513

With a population of less than 25,000, the producers assert, this record is sufficient to condemn prohibition and bring about a speedy restoration of a regulated traffic in liquor. They argue that the vast underground trade in intoxicants in Maine is fast destroying popular respect for the laws of the State, and making dangerous comparisons with towns of equal size in other States where the traffic is licensed.

Say Morals Are Not Bettered. The producers further assert that the local option laws do not make for the health of popular morals in many instances. They say that these laws tend to foster "speakeasies," "blind pigs," and all of the other illicit devices that inevitably crop up in the wake of the abolition of a legal traffic in stimulants. They point to Massachusetts by way of a "horrible example," and say that its local-option law has done inestimable harm to public morals.

That the law of that State is violated every day of the year even the prohibition advocates do not pretend to deny. Take, for example, large towns like Lynn, Worcester, Salem, and others where the local option vote and go "dry" the producers say that there is little difference in the volume of consumption of intoxicants in them, illicit dives immediately supplanting the saloons. When one of the large cities of the State voted itself "dry" last autumn a producer whose business was located there immediately took steps to continue the business through a trusted agency in Rhode Island. His entire output of beer and ale is shipped across the State line to be bottled and returned for sale in packages. While this trade is technically in defiance of the law, its authorities have found no means of stopping it.

The same producer uses his large plant to turn out what he chooses to call "non-intoxicating" beverages which not only look like beer, but taste like it as well—merely another subterfuge for the continuation of the trade that the law has attempted to wrest from him.

The United States Brewers' Association, through its officers, makes bold to say that it is in hearty favor

of all kinds of reforms in the liquor traffic. To this extent the organization proclaims its willingness to work hand in hand with the Anti-Saloon League, but there the accord stops short and sharp. The association naturally makes war on the efforts of its enemy to destroy the liquor traffic root and branch.

Great Interests Involved. Little wonder that the producers are making such a vigorous defense of their interests against the attacks of the Anti-Saloon League when one studies the figures involved in the struggle. The ten States most heavily interested in the brewing and distilling trade are the following, which have capital invested in the industry to the extent noted:

New York, \$122,099,441; Pennsylvania, \$79,553,276; Wisconsin, \$66,267,276; Illinois, \$55,384,469; Missouri, \$44,269,886; Ohio, \$41,186,527; New Jersey, \$30,525,727; Kentucky, \$24,674,667; Massachusetts, \$23,894,040; and Minnesota, \$14,862,300.

In the last fiscal year the Government derived a revenue of \$59,567,318 from fermented liquors alone in these ten States. The producers contributed other millions to the States in which they are located, besides affording a distribution of still other millions by way of wages. It is these allied interests, then, that are making a desperate fight for life against the attacks of their enemies. With the vast aggregate of capital and labor involved in the struggle the public need not wonder if it proves to be one of long duration and great bitterness.

The producers contend—and not without some reason—that prohibition can never prohibit, and that this very fact brings the law into popular contempt. Armed with tales of corroborative evidence, they assert that, law or no law, men will drink. A mere statute can never subvert or satisfy a popular thirst.

In face of this argument the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League make the contention with some show of reason. It must be admitted, that the producers themselves are in a great measure responsible for the defiance of the regulating or prohibitory laws. It is argued that they corrupt public officials whose duty it is to enforce the laws, and thus create a moral condition that would be impossible without the connivance of the liquor interests.

Producers Hit Back. The producers have come back at the Anti-Saloon League from time to time with extracts from the report of the committee on the city of Chicago, which made a thorough investigation of conditions obtaining in the local liquor traffic. Some of the members of the committee were Seth Low, President Eliot, of Harvard University; Carroll D. Wright, the late Bishop Potter, Secretary Bonaparte, and Dr. Felix Adler. In the beginning the committee found that the producers disclaimed all responsibility for the law-breaking, and vice-breeding, saloons of the city, and that with some show of reason on their side. The various quarters of the city were investigated, and the findings of the committee incorporated in the general report. After a careful investigation of saloons in the Jewish quarter of the city, the committee reported:

"Here, then, we find saloonkeepers and saloon patrons, a most abominable race, thrifty often to penuriousness, among whom drunkards are exceedingly rare. Yet they drink, and the saloon is to them an important institution."

Of the saloons in the Italian quarter on the East side, the committee said:

"Drinking to the point of intoxication is the exception in these saloons for the Italians are a temperate people. To them the saloon means, in the first instance, social opportunity, unpurchasable elsewhere for any price within their reach, and without which their lives would be a dreary waste. Drink, though inseparable from the saloon, does not appear to be indulged in by a majority for drink's sake, but as a means of greater sociability and an unavoidable tribute for the privileges of the place."

All fallacy, aver the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, in response to these statements in the saloon's defense. They say that these arguments are mere blandishments put forth for the bedazzlement of the public eye, cloak for the sheltering of a vast traffic that must inevitably corrupt and degrade the public morals.

And so the battle goes on with the scope of it spreading with the dawn of every day. The vast machinery of the league is extending its fortifications at every possible point, while the liquor producers are meeting it with every munition of industrial warfare at hand.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

First Showing of

Holiday Ribbons

Including a full selection of

"Dorothy Dainty" Matched Sets

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"VOLCANO" MARSHALL DIES IN SHANGHAI

"Volcano" Marshall, who was engaged in journalism in this city for many years, died on Sunday, November 1, in Shanghai, China. The North China Daily News of November 2, has the following item concerning him:

"General regret was felt throughout the Settlement yesterday when it became known that Mr. William H. Marshall, better known as 'Volcano,' had died suddenly, shortly after noon. He was in his usual health during the morning and appeared rather elated at the prospect of accompanying Price in the ship's first flight that afternoon. He returned to his home in Avenue Road (Poverty Delight, as he invariably called it), at about noon. A few minutes afterwards he sat down toiffin and while eating is said to have suddenly leant back in his chair and expired. There were only Chinese in the house with him, but one of the natives ran across to the Sina Police Station and made a report. Inspector Mackintosh at once went to see what was the matter, but the old man was then dead to all appearances. We understand that an inquest will be held at the morgue this morning."

County Attorney Cathcart Denies Thurston's Allegations

The hearing of the order to show cause why John W. Cathcart should not put up a bond to cover the costs of his suits against the Advertiser was put over until Wednesday, November 25th, this morning by Judge De Bolt, at the request of the counsel for the Hawaiian Gazette Company and Walter G. Smith. Cathcart's attorneys, Milverton and A. G. M. Robertson objected, but their objections were overruled.

County Attorney Cathcart this morning filed an affidavit in opposition to the order to show cause, stating that he has been engaged in the practice of law in this Territory for some years past, and that his practice has been constantly growing. He denies the allegation of statement made in the affidavit of Lorrin A. Thurston to the effect that he would not be able to pay the costs of the suit, if it went against him.

He also denies that the costs of the suit will amount to the sum of \$250, but on the contrary avers that they will not exceed the sum of \$100.

It may be that there will be a double hanging on January 7th, when Morita Keizo and the Korean murderer from Hawaii have sentence imposed on them.

Mrs. W. H. Rice of Kauai came over yesterday, arriving in the Hall.

K. Ito, a new secretary for the local Japanese Consulate, arrived today.

C. W. McClanahan arrived from Kauai yesterday in the W. G. Hall.

C. H. Brown was an arrival from Kauai yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Waterhouse were among the returning kamaiinas today from Japan. They arrived in the Tenyo Maru.

The first ground of commurur which is general in character is covered by the conclusions reached above and is therefore overruled.

W. A. Kinney, accompanied by Ste-nographer Kearns, will leave in the Mauna Kea tomorrow noon.

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AFFIDAVIT FILED IN OPPOSITION

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TENYO ARRIVES IN PORT FROM ORIENT

"Nippon Ra-hi" Nippon Ra-hi! Nippon, Nippon, Banzai!" As the magnificent liner Tenyo Maru was coming along to her berth at the Hackfield wharf this morning bearing the Chambers of Commerce delegation which visited the "Land of Chrysanthemums," the members grouped themselves on the main deck and greeted the crowd which assembled on the wharf with the Japanese yell. C. M. Cooke, one of the members, acted as a captain. The yell was given with enthusiasm and force.

In response, Mr. Cooke's family, consisting of Mrs. Cooke, Sr., the boys, the girls, the relatives, including J. P. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, and friends, grouped themselves on the wharf, and at the signal given by Clarence Cooke, they shouted "Banzai!" It was a jolly family reunion.

Among the members of the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce who are returning are W. M. Alexander, W. Clayton, F. W. Dohman, M. Greenbaum, L. Greenbaum, Henry Michaels, Dr. Kasper Pischel and wife, and E. Skinner. The Honolulu cable passenger list comprised C. M. Cooke, Miss Alice Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. John Waterhouse and K. Ito, of the Japanese Foreign office, who comes here as one of the secretaries of the local Japanese Consulate-General.

The Tenyo Maru, after leaving Yokohama, encountered somewhat unpleasant weather. This continued for two days, after which the trip was pleasant. She brought 946 tons of general cargo and 47 bags of mail for this port. In her stowage, there were 55 Japanese for Honolulu.

IN FOREIGN PORTS Monday, November 23.

Gaviota—Sailed Nov. 20: M. E. Chilcott for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Nov. 20: Bkine, Irmgard, hence Nov. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Nov. 22: S. S. Mongolia, 8 a. m., hence Nov. 15.

Schr. H. C. Wright, from Mahukona, YOKOHAMA—Arrived Nov. 22: S. S. China, hence Nov. 10.

Deputy Attorney General E. W. Sutton returned from Hawaii this morning, where he has been prosecuting cases at the term in Kona. Mr. Sutton states that the motion for a directed verdict in Senator-elect Baker's case was sustained on technicalities on both indictments.

C. M. Cooke and daughter, Miss Alice Cooke, who have been visiting in Japan, returned today in the Tenyo Maru.

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